

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.

OCTOBER 11—OCTOBER 17, 1875.

POLITICAL GENERAL.

THE *Muir Gazette* of the 4th October gives the following figures as the naval strength of Russia :—

Twenty-nine iron war vessels and 196 other descriptions of war vessels, with a total of 521 guns—a total tonnage of 172,401 tons, and 31,978 horse power, and 29,500 sailors and officers. All the ships, it says, are in first rate order and condition.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th October writes that it is rumoured at Darjeeling that a Thibetan army has arrived at Jolagháti on the Thibet frontier, and that no one at present seems to be aware of the reason of the army being stationed at this particular place. It might have been sent to escort the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal into Thibet, as it is believed that the Government of Lhasa will not allow any European to enter his territory.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 12th October writes that all the Urdú newspapers highly applaud the advice given by the Secretary of State for India to the Cooper's Hill students to be gentle in their behaviour towards the people of India.

CABUL AND CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

The *Ashraf-ul-Akhbár* of the 12th October assures its readers that many English papers say there is no fear or danger to be expected from the Russians even should they capture Merv.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 13th October is of opinion that if the Russians continue in their successful career, Afghanistán will be in great danger before long.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th October writes that in Cábul every male person between the ages of 15 and 40 has been ordered to enroll himself as a volunteer, whether he wishes it or not.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 11th October writes that a Russian envoy has arrived at Cábul, and demands passage for a Russian army through Afghanistán to Hindustán. The Amír has written to the Government of India on the subject.

The *Núr-ul-Anwár* of the 16th October writes that the *Rattan Prakash* says that the Amír of Cábul is in terror on account of the Russians approaching his territory, that he is preparing for war and that the Amír's officers and sirdárs are not inclined to fight against the Russians and will undoubtedly join them. The editor has doubts of the above.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 13th October writes that the Amír of Cábul has advised the Turcomans not to do anything by which the Russians may take offences and that for this purpose he has despatched a few envoys to the Turcomans.

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 17th October writes that the Kashgar envoy, Muhammad Yákúb, lately had a long interview with His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and after that he visited the English ambassador at St. Petersburg, and informed him that a Russian envoy would for the future be stationed at Kashgar.

The same paper say that Kokhand will be annexed to the Russian territory by the Emperor, and that the same arrangements will be made there as were made at Khiva. The people of Central Asia are very difficult to manage, and the Russians are now compelled to interfere, so as to put an end to disturbances and bring peace to the country. The powerful will only be obeyed and dreaded in Central Asia, and this is the reason why the Russians are advancing and progressing firmly in that part of the country.

The *Urdú Akhbár* of the 16th October writes that it was rumoured that the Amír of Kashgar intends declaring a religious war against the Russians, and that perhaps to clear the Amír of Kashgar from these imputations the Kashgar envoy has gone to St. Petersburg to see the Emperor of Russia personally.

(Most of the vernacular papers have the above paragraph this week.)

The *Guide of India* of the 16th October writes that on the 16th September last General Kaufman firmly established order in Kokhand.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

The *Káshi Patrika* of the 15th October writes that the Nizam of Haidarábád wishes the Prince of Wales to visit his territory, but the editor hopes that Sir B. Frere and the Viceroy will not permit their valuable trust to put his foot in the country of such Muhammadan traitors as there are in Haidarábád.

The *Vrit Dhára*, of the 11th October says that instead of throwing away money in entertaining the Prince of Wales the money collected should be sent to relieve the sufferers at Ahmedabad. The poor people of India will derive no benefit by the Prince's visit, therefore they should not be so foolish as to subscribe toward the entertainment fund that is being got up.

The *Khair Khwáh-i-Alam* of the 13th October writes that Nawáb Mahammad Umar Ali Khán, of Baroda, has proposed (which the editor highly approves of) that the people of Hindustán, to prove their loyalty and devotion to the British Government, should entirely defray the whole costs of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, and that the people of India should also make known all their grievances and wants to His Royal Highness.

ADMINISTRATIVE (GENERAL).

The *Wakíl-i-Hindustán* of the 9th October objects strongly to the section in the Penal Code giving the police powers of arrest in cases of suspected theft.

The *Wakíl-i-Hindustán* of the 16th October objects to the leniency of the Penal Code with regard to theft.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The *Lauh-i-Mahúfz* of the 15th October again draws attention to the endowed lands and estates belonging to the several temples at Moradabad, from the revenues of which a great number of poor people should receive assistance in the shape of food, quilts, and blankets. The property, the editor again says, is being ruined, and the purpose for which it was endowed is not being carried out: the guardians and managers are using all the money for their own private uses. It is incumbent on the Government of the country to take possession of this property, and to carry out the object of the endower.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár* of the 13th October states that on the Sunday preceding, after the tickets were issued and purchased by the passengers at the Moradabad railway station, no one would open the doors of the carriages to let the passengers get in, the result of which was that the train left, leaving the passengers behind. When they asked the station authorities to refund the price of their tickets they were refused.

The *Benares Akhbār* of the 14th October writes that at the Moradabad railway station passengers purchasing tickets never get back any change. The editor says that he was himself lately victimised at the above station in the sum of three annas.

The *Wakīl-i-Hindustān* of the 2nd October is of opinion that unless Government passes some regulations about railways in India, the natives will never be satisfied, as they are at present most shamefully treated by the railway authorities and subordinates.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 15th October has a long article headed—"Woes of Railway Travellers,"—in which the writer says that he is compelled to make known the grievance of the native railway travellers, and particularly wishes as an example to chronicle the following instance; but before doing so he wishes to inquire why in these days the natives are so unfortunate that the Europeans have lost all consideration for them. They have become so miserable that they are treated worse than beasts. They have fallen so low that even a railway porter can with impunity collar the most respectable native at a railway station and kick him out. Is it not incumbent on the part of Government and its duty to protect the poor from the oppression of the powerful? Government should make known its even-handed justice by protecting the poor travellers; and unless the Government of India does this, the people of India will think that the sole object of the British Government of India is to collect as much money and revenue as they can. The upper subordinates and officers are bad enough, but the menial servants of the Company are a thousand times worse, notwithstanding that they are nothing more than coolies. They think themselves proprietors of the train and carriages, and never do anything without abuse. It is with abuse that they put in passengers into the carriages, and it is with abuse also that they open the doors for them to get out. If they are remonstrated with they threaten to thrash

and assault the passenger. The following is the illustration above alluded to. On the 28th of September last at the Chaudasi Station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, where the passengers change carriages, a traveller with his wife and child got out of the down train and was going to meet the train that left Moradabad. This traveller held tickets for the whole compartment as "reserved," and while he was standing at the station platform, one of the peons had some words with him, and on hearing this the station-master flew on the travellers like a tiger, and with a flourish of his stick told the traveller that he had better not say anything to the peon as he would not allow it. The editor believes that if this traveller had said a word he would have been well ill-treated. There is no other department in the country like the railway, which does not care for the laws and regulations of the country ; its subordinates can disobey its rules with impunity, and the most menial servant of this department considers himself a nawáb or a rája.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Roz-i-Náma Panjáb* of the 15th October again calls attention to the filthy state of the streets of Lahore. The *Wakl-i-Hindustán* of the 16th October does the same for Amritsar.

The *Sadádarsha* of the 18th October writes that no person should be proud and arrogant as no one knows what is before one ; in these days one may be a king to-day and a cooly to-morrow and *vice versâ*, as has lately been the case. It is useless relating long stories. The case of the king of Delhi should be remembered. In 1857 every one must have seen how he who was styled the Light of the House of Temúr was sent a prisoner and an outcast from Delhi to Rangoon, where he died, and that such has been the case of several European sovereigns and kings also.

The following Vernacular Newspapers have been examined in this report:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	Vrit Dhara,	Marathi,	Dhar,	Weekly,	October, 11th	1875. 15th
2	Urdú Akhbār Akola,	Ditto,	Akola,	Ditto,	" 9th	15th
3	Mālwā Akhbār,	Ditto,	Indaur,	Ditto,	" 6th	15th
4	Nasīm-i-Jaunpur,	Urdū,	Jaunpur,	Tri-monthly,	" 12th	16th
5	Ashraf-ul-Akhbār,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Daily,	" 11th	16th
6	Roz-i-Nāma Panjāb,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Tri-monthly,	" 10th	17th
7	Anwār-ul-Akhbār,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	" September.	17th
8	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdū and Hindi,	Gwalior,	Monthly,	October, 14th	17th
9	Mangal Samāchār,	Ditto,	Biswān,	Weekly,	" 15th	17th
10	Nūr-i-Afshān,	Urdū,	Ludhiāna,	Tri-weekly,	" 14th	17th
11	Oudh Akhbār,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 13th	17th
12	Roz-i-Nāma Panjāb,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Bi-weekly,	" 12th	17th
13	Rohilkhand Akhbār,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Weekly,	" 9th	17th
14	Matla i-Nūr,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 11th	17th
15	Tohfa-i-Kāshmīr,	Ditto,	Srinagar,	Ditto,	" 13th	17th
16	Sādik-ul-Akhbār,	Ditto,	Bhāwalpur,	Ditto,	" 4th	17th
17	Akhbār-i-'Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 15th	17th
18	Muir Gazette,	Hindī,	Meerut,	Bi-weekly,	" 12th	18th
19	Kāshi Patrika,	Urdū,	Benares,	Weekly,	" 15th	18th
20	Muir Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 1st week in Octr.	18th
21	Lauh-i-Mahfūz,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	October, 15th	18th
22	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Daily,	" 14th	18th
23	Roz-i-Nāma Panjāb,	Hindi,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 16th	18th
24	Benares Akhbār,	Urdū,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 15th	18th
25	Nūr-ul-Anwār,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Bi-monthly,	" 10th	18th
26	Saftr-i-Hind,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 15th	18th
27	Sayyid-ul-Akhbār,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bi-monthly,	" "	18th
28	Shams-ul-Akhbār,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	" "	18th

NO.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
29	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-'Alam</i> , ...	Urdū	Delhi,	Weekly,	October, 18th	1875.
30	<i>Wakl-i-Hindustān</i> , ...	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Ditto,	2nd	October, 19th
31	<i>Urdū Akhbār</i> , ...	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	16th	" 19th
32	<i>Akhbār-i-'Alam</i> , ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	14th	" 19th
33	<i>Meerut Gazette</i> , ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16th	" 19th
34	<i>Guide of India</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	16th	" 19th
35	<i>Koh-i-Nūr</i> , ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16th	" 19th
36	<i>Oudh Akhbār</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Tri-weekly,	17th	" 19th
37	<i>Wakl-i-Hindustān</i> , ...	Ditto,	Amritsar,	Weekly,	9th	" 19th
38	<i>Ditto</i> , ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	16th	" 19th
39	<i>Tohfa-i-Panjāb</i> , ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	18th	" 19th
40	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār</i> , ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	16th	" 19th
41	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> , ...	English and Urdū,	Aligarh,	Weekly,	15th	" 19th
42	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i> , ...	Urdū,	Meerut,	Ditto,	12th	" 19th
43	<i>Murakka-i-Tahzīb</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	1st	" 20th
44	<i>Ditto</i> , ...	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	15th	" 20th
45	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb</i> , ...	Ditto,	Gujranwāla,	Weekly,	16th	" 20th
46	<i>Kayasth Samāchār</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	16th	" 20th
47	<i>Rajputāna Social Science Congress Gazette</i> , ...	Ditto,	Jaipur,	Weekly,	15th	" 20th
48	<i>Raz-i-Nāma Panjāb</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Daily,	16th	20th
49	<i>Kārnāma</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	18th	21st
50	<i>Raz-i-Nāma Panjāb</i> , ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Daily,	18th	21st
51	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i> , ...	English and Hindi,	Benares,	Weekly,	11th	18th

P. ROBINSON,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD : }
The 25th October, 1875.